

# The Daily Gazetteer.

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To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

Tom's Coffee-house, Cornhill, Nov. 25. 1738.

SIR,



IF all the various national Mischiefs arising from Faction, there are few that affect a Community more sensibly, than two of the many we see the Factions of the present Times labouring to bring upon their Fellow Subjects, viz. Dependancy of their Condition, and Diffidence of their Rulers; well knowing, if the Multitude can once be thoroughly brought to imbibe the infectious Notions, 'twill be easy to lure them afterwards into the most extravagant and wicked Measures of general Confusion and Sedition, big Evils, which are the principal Objects of Faction. For this flagitious Purpose are the People weekly harang'd, by a Set of Writers that answer to their Title of Craftsmen, in the fullest Sense of the Word: For, to do them Justice, they want for no Industry, Art, nor Malice, to intitle them to the Epithet they had first injudiciously chosen, and which, ever since, they have most unweariedly endeavour'd to merit.

As the Word Craft, in the genuine Sense of it, is known to mean a low, unfair, tricking, dishonest Cunning, I confess myself often to have been at a Loss, why Men, setting up for Reformers and Patriots, would assume a Title so flatly repugnant to their Professions; nor could I impute the Infatuation to any thing, but to the affectionate Watchfulness of the Guardian Genius of their Country, who, by some secret Impulse, had induced them to cloath themselves with a Title so very stigmatizing, that the Publick might, even from their Appellation, be guarded against the Influence of their Falacy and Malice.

SUCH were the Writers towards the Close of King William's Reign, who had induced the judicious and honest Dr. Davenant, to appear in Print, in order to undeceive his Fellow Subjects, as to the Inability of their Country, and Decay of their Trade; Points, which the Craftsmen of those Days, as the present, labour'd to inculcate for the dark Purposes of Sedition and Discontent. 'Men, says that worthy Man, are ever inclined to think better of the past, than of the present Times; and if every Age had as much declined in Morality and Virtue, as is commonly imagined, we must have been now carried to a Degree of Vice, that would be inconsistent with human Fellowship. In the same manner, if we did as much impair in Wealth from 1666. as some melancholy Writers have suggested, we could never have resisted so strongly the last War, and other Calamities, with which, since that Time, this Nation has been afflicted.'

THAT Doctor, indeed, according to his usual Charity and good Nature, bestows the Epithet of Melancholy, only on the Craftsmen of his Days, alluding, I suppose, to their Madness, abstracted from their Disloyalty and Disaffection: But tho' it should be admitted, that our present Craftsmen stand on an equal footing with their unnatural Predecessors, as to Melancholy, the Doctor's courtly Name for Madness, I cannot help thinking, but that good Man, if he had been now living, would draw a more lively Portraiture than I can, of Men that labour with so great Art and Industry, to distress their Contry, by arguing her Inhabitants into Despair and Diffidence, and to exceed all the Bounds of Reason and Self-evidence in proclaiming her languishing, just when she is in Treaty with one Power for the Reparation of Insults, and with another, as they tell us themselves in this Day's Journal, for the Settlement of a Tariff. And, says Mr. Freeport, in this Day's Craftsmen, 'I have heard, that there is now on Foot a New Treaty of Commerce with FRANCE.'

FOR my part, I own this new Treaty on Foot with France, to be News to me; and hope, this Author had not said it purposely to introduce his low, insipid Conceits, in the following Part of his Paragraph. But if it be true that there is such a one on Foot, I will

venture to say, he could not have taken more effectual Means for defeating the good Ends proposed by such Treaty, than by informing that Power, 'That through the Skill and Address of the Ministers of France, in the Sale of Sugars at foreign Markets, and the great Diminution of the Exports of our Woollen and other Manufactures, (which two Articles, I estimate at no more than a Million of Money per Annum Loss to the Nation) amount to a Demonstration of the Declension of our Exports, and the Balance of Trade in general being against us.' These are the Patriot Craftsmen's own Words, in this very Paper wherein they are pleased to inform us, 'That a new Treaty of Commerce is on Foot with France.'

IF this be not ringing the Alarm with a Witness, with a View of putting the French Ministers on their Guard, purposely to defeat the Ends of such Treaty, I own I am at a Loss for any other Meaning the Author could have. If his Zeal for his Country, had been as warm as he would impotently have us believe it to be, would not he rather have insisted on our Right to such Treaty, and expatiated on the mutual Advantages of it to both Nations? Or, if from the Superiority of his great Talents, he had acquired any new Lights in Trade, or had stumbled upon some Nostrum for its Relief, would it not be more consistent with the Character he assumes, to have imparted his Specicks to those intrusted with the publick Concerns of his dear Country, as he affects to call England, than proclaim her Consumptive and almost incurable, just when she is treating with a Rival for Advantages that she might hope would contribute to the Restoration of her Health and Vigour?

BUT, tho' a real Patriot, one who had ever so little the Good of his Country at Heart, would have taken this Method as most eligible; 'twas inconsistent with the Views and Principles of an Anti-patriot Craftsmen, bent upon the Distress of his Country in order to wound through her, those in the Administration of her Affairs, that his factious Associates might rise to Power for Purposes that could not fail, if they succeeded, of unbinging the Government, and destroying the Liberties of the Community.

MR. Freeport seems very angry that I should think myself intitled to Credit with the Publick, to assert we have gain'd by our general Trade since 1720, as he who asserts we have lost at least a Million every Year since that Period of Time. When I offer the Stability of our publick Credit, the Reduction of Interest, the additional Improvements of Lands, the Increase of our Shipping, Cattle, Buildings, Furniture, Jewels and Wrought Plate, in Proof of my Assertion, Proofs incontestably true, 'twill do, except I shew that our Exports have exceeded our Imports. Well, even this, I have condescended to do in your Paper of the 18th Inst. which, I should suppose by his Silence, as to this Particular, he had not seen when he wrote his last Craftsmen, if he had not most cautiously told us, he had any Extracts or Accounts from the Customhouse Books. He will have seen before now, that I have taken another Method to prove our Exports to have exceeded our Imports, which, I am satisfied, every experienced Merchant in the Nation will think to be just, as far as Presumption can have Weight. But, I suppose, this won't do with one determin'd to paint his Country, right or wrong, sinking and declining. As then, I can form no Hopes to myself that a Disputant, who absolutely debars me the Aid of positive Proof, will indulge me in the Presumptive, I can't see that any satisfactory End can be put to the Point in Controversy.

BUT that he may see how much greater Satisfaction I should take, that he, and all his Associate Craftsmen, should be rather Friends than Enemies to their Country in judging favourably of her, I will, for once, indulge him in his own Way, and suppose against Truth, Self-evidence, and my own Experience and Opinion, that our Imports have exceeded our Exports; a Point on which he has more than once rested the whole of his Argument. — Methinks, I see Mr. Freeport exulting here, and proclaiming his Victory to the undiscerning Multitude, that swallow all the frothy Poyson which falls from his infectious Pen. But that his intemperate Transport should not so far expose him, as to become thereby the Ridicule of Men of Sense, I will let him into the Secret of my Condescension, that he may be

able a little longer to maintain his Character of a publick Differtator, by setting early Bounds to his Exstasy.

NOW, should I assert dogmatically, as he does the contrary, that our Imports may exceed our Exports considerably, and yet we should be Gainers by our Trade, I dare say he would not have the Complaisance to believe a Syllable I said, tho' the thing be as demonstrable as any of Euclid's Problems. And therefore have been at the Pains to bring a Voucher, whose good Sense or Veracity Mr. Freeport, of all Men, ought not to question; 'tis his beloved Dr. Davenant, who, on a Debate of the very same Nature and Tendency with the Dispute betwixt Mr. Freeport and me, which he had with the deceiving, tricking Craftsmen of his Time, says; 'But if our whole Exports are about Three Millions and a half, and our Imports are Six Millions and a half, it follows, that tho' our Imports exceed our Exports Three Millions, it is so far from being an Argument that we lose three Millions yearly by the Over-balance; that, quite contrary, if Three Millions and a half will purchase Six Millions and a half, we are enriched, even by what is commonly (by fallacious, flagitious Craftsmen) reckon'd an Over-balance.'

IF Mr. Freeport should refuse his Assent to his favourite Doctor's plain and obvious Position, I hope he will not only give us his wise Reasons, but likewise shew how else, but from the Benefits arising from our General Trade, we have been able to pay off several Millions of our Debts, and defray the incident Expences of the Government since 1720; since when, by his accurate Estimate, we have lost by Trade Eighteen Millions at the least. 'Twill be also incumbent upon him to shew how we came by that Fund of Wealth that has enabled us to support publick Credit, reduce the Interest of Money, improve Lands, and increase the Tonnage of our Navy and Trading Ships, of our Stock of Cattle, Buildings, Furniture, Jewels, and Wrought Plate. And he will likewise be oblig'd to inform us, by what Miracle we have been able to preserve, nay, to increase the current Coin of the Nation; since, as he asserts, that a Million at least must have been set Abroad since 1720, in exchange for our Overplus Imports, it would appear from such a Drawback on our Specie, we could not have a single Shilling left at this time; no, not so much as a Copper Two-penny to pay for one of his Patriot Journals.

IN vain shall he tell us, that we had gain'd all this immense Wealth during King William and Queen Ann's Wars, because every Printer's Journeyman would give him the L—, and answer, that those were not Days to accumulate national Wealth in. In vain also, shall he say, that we could have acquired it in so few Years, as the Interval between 1712 and 1720. When he is pleas'd to answer these few but pertinent Interrogatories, he shall hear further from,

SIR,

Your most humble Servant,  
S. EXPORT.

## FOREIGN PORTS.

Cardiz, Nov. 18. N.S. On the 11th, arrived the Jason, Dewey, from Cork; the Eagle, Roth, from New England, and sailed the 14th for Malaga; the Unity, Hunter, from Malaga: On the 14th, the Pleasant, Donoghoe, from Alicante. On the 10th, sailed the Sarah, Phillips, for the Levant: On the 12th, the Amelia, Salmon, for Dublin: On the 13th, the Susanna, Fitzgerald, for Seville: On the 17th, the Charming Sally, Brown, for Oran; the Adventure, Gehen, for San Lucar; the Endeavour, Wilton, for Seville.

Leghorn, Nov. 24. N.S. On the 17th, arrived the Vere, Horn, from the Arches: On the 21st, the Golden Eagle, Hinton, from Newfoundland; the Charming Peggy, Weston, from Nantz: On the 23d, the Westmoreland, Shark, from Belvedier. On the 17th, sailed the Peterborough, Nanfum: On the 20th, the Gibraltar, Mickel, both for London.

## HOME PORTS.

Dover, Nov. 29. Arrived the Grenadier, from the roughs (who died in the Voyage) from Davis; the Prince of Orange, from St. Thomas; the Prince of Orange, from



from Belvedier; and the Mary, Hill, from Maryland.

*Deal, Nov. 29.* Wind S. W. Remains the Chester Man of War; with the outward bound, as in my last. Arrived the Success, Snelling, from St. Christopher's; the Constantine, Wright, from Philadelphia; the —, Cray, from Venice for Amsterdam; the Betty, Moyce, from Smyrna; the Clinton, Doran, in 25 Days from Leghorn. Arrived this Morning and failed for the River, one of his Majesty's Bomb Vessels; no Boat has been on board, so cannot get her Name.

*Gravefend, Nov. 29.* Passed by the Betty, Dennis, from the Canaries; the Dawkins, Crawford; and the Mary, Oliver, from Jamaica; the Buchanan, Ray; and the Harrison, Bolling, from Virginia.

*Gravefend, Nov. 30.* Passed by the Sea Nymph, Barker, from Malaga; the Betty, Gray; the Duke, Carpenter, from Maryland; the Mahon, Stamper, from Malaga; the Prince of Asturias, Hostels, from Antigua; the Flanders Merchant, Galensley, from Ostend; the Queen Elizabeth, Bishop, from Barbados; and the Martha, Elwood, from St. Christopher's.

#### L O N D O N.

Yesterday arrived the Mail due from France, with the Paris Letter of Saturday last, which brought nothing material.

Letters from Jamaica, which came by the Bird, Captain Hinton, and is arrived at Portsmouth from Jamaica in 6 Weeks and 4 Days, mention, that the Kinfaul Man of War had brought in there, as a Prize, a large Register Ship of 600 Tons, call'd the N. S. del Rosario y San Francisco Xavier alias el Venus, Capt. Bernard Espinoza, from the Canaries, and bound to Campeachy.

The John and Harry, Darby, who lost her Masts in the Storm at St. Christopher's the 18th of August last, put into St. Thomas, and proceeding from thence with Jury Masts for New England, is lost on Crab Island, near Puerto Rico.

The Seahorse, Goodson, bound from Malaga for London, is lost on the Isle of Wight, with two others.

The Benjamin, Walker, from Riga, bound to Dublin, is lost on the Coast of Zealand; the Men are all saved.

Yesterday was held a Grand Council at St. James's, when his Majesty was pleased to order, that the Parliament which stands prorogued to Thursday the 7th Instant, should be farther prorogued to Thursday the 18th of January next.

And a Proclamation was ordered to be issued out forthwith, for summoning the Knights, Citizens, and Burghs, for the several Counties, Cities, and Boroughs, to give their Attendance at that Time at Westminster, in order to sit for the Dispatch of divers weighty and important Affairs.

To-morrow the Corpse of the Right Hon. the Countess of Coventry, will be carried out of Town in order to be interred at Croom Abbot in Worcester-shire, amongst the Ancestors of that noble Family.

We hear that the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole is not expected in Town till Sunday next, by reason he attends the Funeral of Sir Charles Turner, Bart. who lately died suddenly at Houghton Hall in Norfolk.

And we hear that the Corpse of that Gentleman will be interred this Evening, amongst the Ancestors of that Family in the County of Norfolk.

On Tuesday last died at Windsor, in the 15th Year of his Age, the Hon. William Beauclerk, Esq; Son to the late Lord William Beauclerk, who died some time since at Bath. He was Nephew to his Grace the Duke of St. Alban's, and Grandson to Sir John Worden, Bart. He was a fine promising Youth, and had been bred at Eaton School for some time: He had a Commission as Ensign in General Kirk's Regiment of Foot.

His Corpse is to be carried to Hollipott in Berkshire, the Seat of Sir John Worden, in order to be interred amongst the Ancestors of that Family.

On Wednesday last about Nine o'Clock died suddenly, of an Apopleckick Fit, at Lady Oliphant's in Bow-street, Covent Garden, Mr. Coxeter, Gentleman Usher to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

And Yesterday the Coroner's Inquest sat on him at the Roebuck Tavern in Bow-street, and brought in their Verdict, Sudden Death.

Yesterday being the first Sittings at Guildhall after Michaelmas Term, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor gave an elegant Entertainment to the Judges, Serjeants at Law, and City Council, according to Custom, at Haberdashers Hall.

Yesterday 13 Prisoners were carried from the Gatehouse, Westminster, to Newgate, in order to take their respective Trials at the ensuing Sessions in the Old Bailey, which begins on Wednesday next.

The same Day Martha Allen was committed to the Gatehouse, Westminster, by Justice Manley, for stealing a great Quantity of Linen from a Laundress in Bell-Alley, Westminster.

This Day the Right Rev. Father in God Dr. Joseph Butler, Lord Bishop of Bristol, is to be confirmed at Bow Church in Cheap-side; and on Sunday next his Lordship is to be consecrated by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Yesterday James Vernon, Esq; Son of the Hon. James Vernon, Esq; one of the Clerks in Ordinary of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, was, by his Majesty's Command, sworn one of the Clerks Extraordinary of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

Last Week Robert Low of Newton in the County of Chester, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, was married to Mrs. Amson, Relict of Zachariah Amson of Holmes Chapel in the same County, a Lady of considerable Fortune.

A few Days since the Rev. Mr. Rawlins, M. A. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, was inducted into the Rectory of Badsworth, in the County and Diocese of York, void by the Death of the last Incumbent, a Living worth 200 l. per Ann. to which he was lately presented by the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby.

Last Wednesday Night his Grace the Duke of Gordon arrived with a great Retinue at his House in Pall-mall, from his Seat in North Britain.

#### Casualties, Christnings, and Burials last Week.

Excessive Drinking, one. Found dead, buried at St. Luke in Middlesex, one. Killed accidentally, buried at St. Martin in the Fields, one.

Christned	Males 182	Buried	Males 305
	Females 169		Females 325
	In all 351		In all 630

Decreased in the Burials this Week 7.

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years of Age	258	Forty and Fifty	57
Between 2 and 5	48	Fifty and Sixty	46
Five and Ten	17	Sixty and Seventy	45
Ten and Twenty	21	Seventy and Eighty	31
Twenty and Thirty	38	Eighty and Ninety	14
Thirty and Forty	51	Ninety and a Hundred	4

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	02 56	03 20

Bank Stock 143. India 173 3-4ths. South Sea 103 7-8ths. Old Annuity 111 7-8ths to 112. New ditto 111 7-8ths to 112. Three per Cent. 105 5-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 112 3-4ths. Five per Cent. ditto 101 1-4th to 1-half. Royal Assurance 108. London Assurance 13 7-8ths. African 14. India Bonds 61. 16s. to 17s. Prem. South Sea ditto 2 l. 15s. Prem. Bank Circulation 11. 10s. Prem. Salt Talties 1-half to 2 1-half Prem. English Copper 3 l. 15s. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 5 3-4ths per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 3-4ths per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 122.

#### This Day is published,

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**A Very good Oil-Mill, with a Stove, a large Copper, a good scowering Place, Pits, and other Conveniences adjoining thereupon, which are proper and fitting for the Business of an Oil Leather Dresser, now in the Possession of Alexander Fowlerston, Oil Leather Dresser in Richmond in Yorkshire (who designs to leave off the Mill Business) Any Person that has a Mind to treat about the same, may apply to the said Mr. Fowlerston at Richmond aforesaid, or to Mr. John Kay, or to Mr. Edmund Robinson, both of Richmond aforesaid.**

N. B. There is not any Person of the same Business within 28 Miles of the Place; and the said Mill and other Premises are in very good Repair, and well water'd, and the said Mr. Fowlerston has 21 Years to come in his Lease.

#### The only short and infallible Cure

For that reigning Disease the SCURVY, and all Scorbutick Humours, tho' arrived to the highest and most inveterate Degree, or as ever so many Years standing, and that without any sensible Evacuation or the least Purging, which by an unaccountable Accident is generally advised, although always found rather to increase and confirm the Scurvy than cure it.

By the so much famed and most pleasant Chymical DROP:

**WHICH, without the least Trouble,**

Confinement, or any Disorder whatever, does not only cure the true Cause of the Scurvy, and entirely destroy it, with all Scorbutick Humours and Effects, Root and Branch, so as never to return again, as many Thousands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them in 3 Days time will be convinced; but they almost instantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, sweeten all the Fluids, cleanse them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blisters, black and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions, or Breakings out, Weakness of the Limbs, languid Heaviness of the whole Body, wandering Pains, Weakness of the Back, and all the vast Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies concealed under the Appearance of the Rheumatism, and many other Distempers.

And for strengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, causing a regular and easy Digestion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Disorders of the first Passages (whence proceed Head-achs, Vapours and other Indispositions) no Bitters nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, inasmuch that besides infallibly curing the Scurvy in all its Shapes and Appearances, they also effectually and immediately cure the Green-Scurvy in Virgins, Worms of all Kinds in young or old, and almost all other Chronic Diseases, (which are chiefly occasioned by Indigestion and sterculent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illnesses.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Restorative, strengthen and enliven the whole Machine, and as soon as taken, make the Patient pleasantly Light-some, brisk and Vigorous to admiration, and as good for all Sorts of Persons, to preserve as well as to cure a sound and healthy State of Body.

But the great Reputation these famous and pleasant Chymical Drops have to universally gain'd among Persons of Esteem, for their suddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humours, and other Chronic Diseases, in such an easy and agreeable Manner, have occasioned many to imitate them, therefore not to be deceiv'd; but be sure to have the Right, which the Author's special Appointment, are so he had only at the Apothecary's, at the Two Blue Posts, in Haydon-Ward, in the Liberties, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions.

#### The Incomparable POWDER for Cleaning the TEETH,

Has withstood, by its most excellent and known Virtues, the Attempts of many repeated Counterfeits; some imitating it by the Name of Powder, others under several other Names, therefore pray take Notice, that the only true effectual and original Powder, is sold no where else, but as mentioned below: It is sent for in large Quantities from the Plantations beyond the Seas, where good Allowance is given; and is as effectual in the East and West Indies as at London.

**IT has given surprizing Satisfaction** to most of the Nobility and Gentry in England, near 40 Years last past, that it hath been published, and vast Quantities of it still continue to be sold.

It is sold only at Mrs. King's Toyshop, the Blue-rose, against the Cross-Keys Tavern in Cornhill, and at Mr. Markham's Toy-shop, the Seven Stars under St. Dunstons Church in Fleet-street, and no where else in England or its each Box.

At once using it makes the Teeth as white as Ivory, tho' ever so black or yellow before, and effectually preserves them from rotting or decaying, continuing them sound to exceeding old Age. It wonderfully cures the Scurvy in the Gums, prevents the Rheum or Defluxion, kills the Worms at the Roots of the Teeth, and thereby hinders the Tooth-ach. It admirably fastens loose Teeth, being a neat cleanly Medicine, of a pleasant and grateful Scent, and in Virtue far exceeds any Thing ever yet found out for those Purposes.

All the Nobility, Gentry, &c. who send to Mrs. Markham for the Powder for Teeth, are desired to give strict Orders, not to mistake the Shop, (MARKHAM at length is under the Seven Stars) because most of the Toy-men in her Neighbourhood, seeing Multitudes go to her Shop for it, have attempted to Counterfeit and sell their Stuff in Imitation of this famous and approved Powder, in Prejudice to the Publick, &c.

The LIP-SALVE. Which is so much esteemed, and of so many Years large Experience, and whose Virtues vastly exceed any of the many Counterfeits, since its first Publication, is sold at the same Places at 1s. each Box.

For in two or three Hours time it heals them, tho' never so rough or chapt; prevents the Skin from peeling, and makes them delicately soft and smooth, giving them a becoming rosy-brown Colour, the Fragrance of its Odour also renders the Breath fine and sweet, and it may be eaten for its Salubrity.